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MONDAY, JULY 23, 1917.

## A LINE O' CHEER

(Written especially for The Washington Herald.)

By John Kendrick Bangs.

### RICHES.

The things I hold "neath keys and locks  
In some steel-wrought deposit box  
It matters not how high they mount  
Don't really count.

The things that count are treasures of  
The human soul, like cheer, and love,  
And kindness, and sympathy,  
Locked up within the Heart of me.

If I've much gold but naught of heart  
For others' woe I'm poor indeed!  
(Copyright, 1917.)

We can see visions of whisky diluted  
With water passing the guise  
Of light wine.

Isn't it almost time we were getting  
Some material returns from the back-  
yard farmers?

The Boston Transcript says that the  
most popular song of the day is "Is  
My Name Written There?"

And you who were not called can  
help quite a bit by contributing to the  
fund of the Red Cross.

Breathes there a man with soul so  
dead, who in times like this hath  
ever said, "I'm neutral?"

Wonder what ever happened to those  
million men that W. J. Bryan was  
going to raise overnight?

Another boom for recruiting. "They  
are giving the Pershing forces all the  
champagne they want."

The only people who think the draft  
was crooked are a few slackers whose  
numbers were drawn for the first draft.

Since the breaking of German lines  
has become more frequent, the Kaiser  
does not spend so much time behind  
them.

Even though you were called by the  
draft, there is still time for you to  
enlist in your favorite branch of the  
service.

With seven hundred would-be assassins  
on his trail, Kerensky manages  
to hide any feeling of fear he might  
have.

Let us hope the President settles  
the Denman-Gibbs row today. It's  
such a strain in the hot  
weather.

new rubber-stamp chancellor of  
ny had to trot out that tawdry  
squeak, entitled "We Didn't  
He War."

suffragettes' experiences at Oc-  
are not likely to make the  
Fanklerst martyrdom popular among  
them or the present, at least.

many is beginning to discuss  
"War Plans," says a headline,  
shows that optimism is a po-  
tent factor among the Teutons.

Some of the current reports make  
us believe there is more real opera-  
bouffe in the Russian army than in  
any of our own justly famous Cen-  
tral American revolutionary "armies."

The Berlin newspapers which talk  
of Pershing's army as "mostly dogs  
and laborers" doubtless are praised  
by the German equivalent of our com-  
mittee on public information as "pa-  
triotic."

Our old friend Ben Johnson says  
that the city of Washington was put  
out of existence by the act of 1811. If  
the act were not sufficient we all know  
that Ben has been doing his "durn-  
dest" to supply the deficiency.

Army officers' wives are not wanted  
in France, where they will merely be  
so much "dead weight" on the re-  
sources of the country. We doubt if  
any real American officer would even  
contemplate taking his spouse to  
France under the conditions.

THE WINDS AND THE WAVES.

The ocean lay as if asleep.  
So calm it was and still;  
With only, ripples out at play,  
It seemed devoid of will.

The winds blew with rush and roar swept  
by,  
And woke the mighty deep  
The waves arose and winds and waves  
Against each other sweep.

They clash with frenzied froth and foam,  
Mad, with opposing force;  
They charge and lunge and lash and crash.

Armed by the selfsame source,  
Quite spent at last and impotent,  
They are but as they were;  
The ocean lies as if asleep.

No slightest winds a-strife.

Even as winds and waves are forced  
To come law to clash,  
So is the human race impelled  
The sword and gun to flash.

After a war, comes peace again,  
As with the winds and waves;  
And as the fair and love is sweet,  
And grass grows over graves.

STELLA V. KELLERMAN.

## Muddled Thought About U-Boats.

The coexistence with which some  
journalists proceed offhand to settle  
the submarine menace and to lecture  
and hector naval experts because they  
are derelict in grappling with the  
problem, is only another example of  
the shallow superficiality of which  
Americans are the most glib victims  
in the world.

It is so easy for some person who  
commands the privilege of print to  
say: "There is only one method by  
which the submarine can be beaten."  
The fact that the great naval and  
scientific brains of the world are ap-  
proaching the subject from a score of  
different angles, are studying it in all  
its ramifications, means little to the  
writer who is merely exploiting his  
own positivism, his own omniscience.

And at regularly recurrent intervals  
now a new submarine panic starts,  
usually inaugurated by someone who  
declares that Britain and the other  
allies are deceiving the world as to  
the extent of their losses, and are on  
the verge of ruin.

The British have had three years of  
submarine fighting and have grown  
somewhat stoical on the subject; but  
Americans, fed on all sorts of con-  
flicting reports, are likely to be en-  
tirely forgetful of the deadly menace  
one day, and to find on their break-  
fast tables the next newspapers show-  
ing a toll that victory for Germany  
is in sight. They do not know what  
to think; and the sum total of their  
irritation is a demand that "some-  
thing be done," that we attack the  
submarine lairs, or perfect an anti-  
U-boat device without delay, or some-  
thing of that sort.

It may safely be surmised that the  
naval experts of Great Britain, France  
and the United States know much  
more about the submarine and the  
exact measure of the progress made  
in circumventing it, than do any of  
the hysteria-shouting copywriters who  
are filling the public prints. That  
marked progress has been made in  
coping with the menace is not open  
to doubt, despite the heavy shipping  
losses which are sustained. As to  
attacking submarine bases such as  
Ostend and Zeebrugge, air assaults  
on the former by British planes have  
been decidedly effective, but have not  
succeeded in crippling it beyond re-  
pair. Zeebrugge also has been attacked  
by aeroplanes, but without the same  
effectiveness. American naval officers  
do not believe that an attack from  
the sea is practicable, or that the  
combination of mines, nets, shallow  
water, and the shore guns could be  
met by battleships with any success.

What the allies are working for is  
not some big, comprehensive, Jules  
Verne plan of "putting the subma-  
rine out of business"—welcome as  
such an achievement would be—but  
for rational, practical, every-day  
methods of keeping submarine losses  
down to a minimum. They are mak-  
ing steady progress in this direction.  
It is entirely true that shipping is be-  
ing lost now at a rate which cannot  
be sustained indefinitely. But there is  
only a small chance that these losses  
will continue without diminution. If  
they are, it is high time that we be-  
gan turning out ships, ships, and then  
more ships; all that are possible with-  
in our great industrial organization;  
for while waiting for a U-boat "cure"  
we should do all we can to replace  
the tonnage that is being sunk.

## The Lloyd George Reply.

"I see in it sham independence for  
Belgium, a sham democracy for Ger-  
many, a sham peace for Europe, and  
I say that Europe has not sacrificed  
millions of her gallant sons to set up  
a sanctuary for sham."

Here is the keynote of the brilliant  
Lloyd George speech, tearing to  
pieces the halting conventionalities  
of Michaelis in entering upon the  
thankless job which Bethmann-Holl-  
weg has been forced to cast aside.

And this is a flash of British  
thought as to the way in which peace  
can be secured:

"Democracy is in itself a guarantee  
of peace, but if it cannot be gotten  
in Germany, then we must secure  
other guarantees as a substitute."

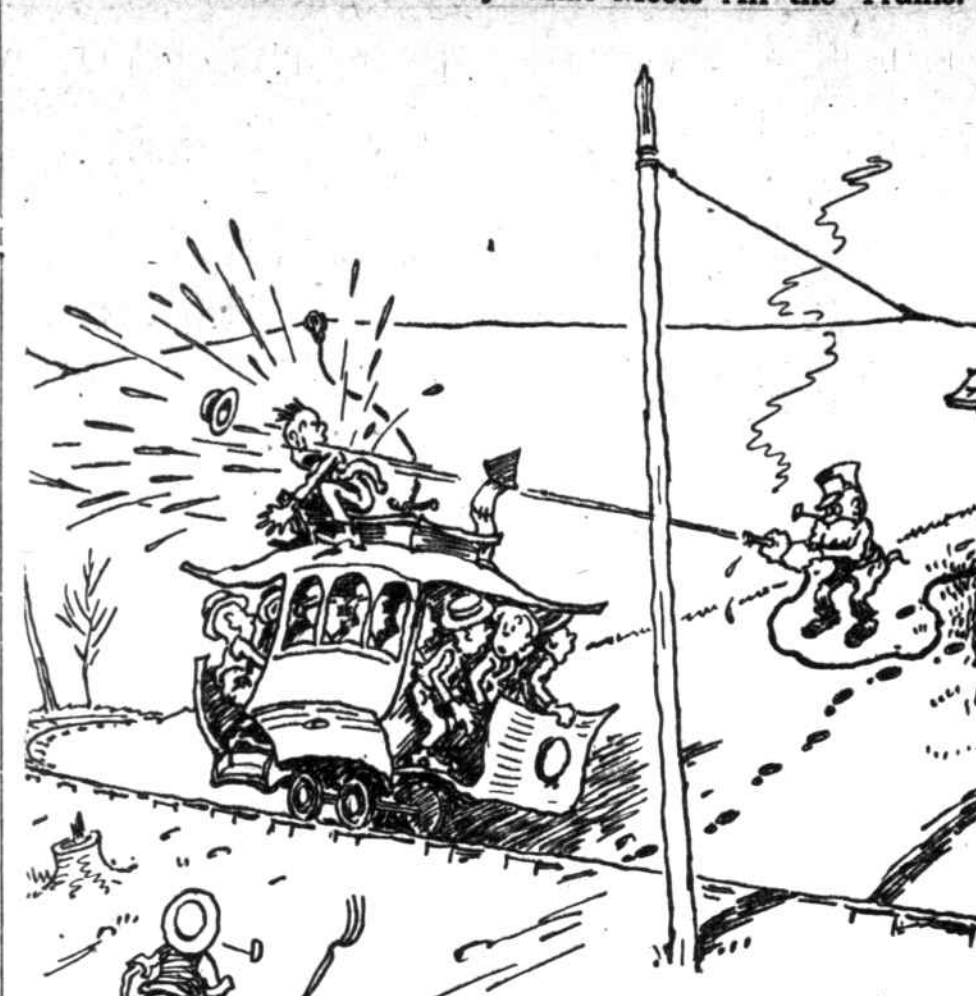
In Washington no less than in Lon-  
don this thought should now be dom-  
inant. So far as practical purposes  
are concerned, democracy is as far  
away from Germany as ever. The  
crown prince and the militarist party  
have said to the German Liberals and  
the middle class: "Well, we are go-  
ing to keep the government for our-  
selves; what are you going to do  
about it?" And the latter have an-  
swered by falling flat on their faces  
and forgetting all about the mutter-  
ings of revolt which seemed so sig-  
nificant and important to the exter-  
nal world only a few weeks ago.

And the Reichstag, where the Cen-  
trum threw support to the anti-Ho-  
henzoller cause hardly more than  
ten days ago, has adjourned, weakly,  
after voting the war credit that the  
government demanded.

The British premier has read the  
progress of events in Germany cor-  
rectly. For the United States there  
is now the clear duty of thinking  
not of the day of internal reform in  
Germany, but of making the world "safe  
for democracy" through the force  
that lies in democracy. It is a death  
struggle now. Many acute observers  
have thought that the German dy-  
nasty would seek the path of com-  
promise before it was too late. They  
have believed the Kaiser was about  
ready to make extraordinary conces-  
sions to his enemies to save his  
throne. He may be willing, but the  
crown prince and the military party  
are not. They are blind to every  
other factor facing them but the  
military map; they are unwilling to  
pay the slightest consideration to  
civil Germany. This, of course, is  
the road to ruin, and the economists  
and publicists of Germany must know  
this, unless they are blinded by the  
delusion that the submarine will force  
Great Britain to terms before the  
debacle comes.

Lloyd George makes the positive  
statement that the British hold re-  
serve for this year, at least, and a  
good portion of next year, is secure.  
Which will be pleasant reading for  
the German people, should it be al-  
lowed to reach them.

## The Toonerville Trolley That Meets All the Trains.



SIM WALKER REFUSED  
ABSOLUTELY TO OBSERVE THE  
NEW RULE AGAINST PASSENGERS  
RIDING ON TOP THE CAR AND THE  
SKIPPER COULDN'T MAKE HIM COME  
DOWN TILL THEY REACHED  
THATCHER'S BARN.

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## Army and Navy News

Best Service Column in City.

Another sketch of a prominent  
army officer:

Lieut. Col. George S. Gibbs, Signal  
Corps. Born in Iowa, December 14,  
1875, and appointed to the army from  
the volunteer forces February 2, 1901.  
He graduated from the Army Signal  
School in 1912, and is a graduate from  
the University of Iowa.

Arrangements have been completed  
which will permit the paying of Amer-  
ican soldiers in France, conveniently  
and with all promptness and, at the  
same time, will remove any danger of  
German submarines or raiders cap-  
turing the gold intended for this pur-  
pose. Each disbursing officer with  
the overseas forces will simply draw  
against an ample credit established in  
France for the Quartermaster Corps.  
Just what sum has been set aside  
the War Department declines to state,  
but it is more than ample for all  
present needs, and will be increased  
as new forces arrive in France. Each  
individual soldier will have the choice  
of being paid in French currency or by  
check on the Treasurer of the United  
States. Those who send their pay  
home will naturally choose the check  
as the far safer medium. Periodically,  
probably once a month, announce-  
ment will be made of the rate of ex-  
change which will govern payment in  
French currency. This will be fixed  
by the aid of the Treasury Depart-  
ment and will apply until the next  
announcement. The soldier is not  
compelled to accept this rate, how-  
ever, and is free to cash his pay check  
at any bank if he desires to take ad-  
vantage of such bank's offer of a  
higher rate of exchange.

Board of officers to examine candi-  
dates at training camps to determine  
their fitness for provisional appoint-  
ment as second lieutenants in the  
army were ordered to meet at the  
various camps on July 23. More than  
6,000 men are to be examined in the  
second officers' Reserve Corps train-  
ing camp, the War Department an-  
nounced. The work of selecting the  
best fitted men begins at once, in or-  
der that the camps may open August  
23, as scheduled. Medical examina-  
tions are to be completed and the men  
notified to be ready to report by  
August 10. Successful applicants will  
be commissioned for five years in the  
Reserve Corps, as follows: Ages 21  
to 32, second lieutenants; 22 to 34, first  
lieutenants; 35 to 40, captains; 40 to  
45, majors. They will be called into  
active service with the second increas-  
ing of the second increment of the  
50,000 men drafted for the national  
army, although if needed, some may  
be shifted to the first increment. Six-  
teen camps have been chosen, at eight  
cities, as follows: Fort Monmouth,  
two; Fort McPherson, two; Fort  
Oglethorpe, two; Fort Benjamin Har-  
rison, three; Fort Logan H. Root,  
two; Fort Springs, Texas, two; Fort  
Riley, two; the Presidio, San Fran-  
cisco, one. Each camp will care for ap-  
proximately 1,000 men.

It is expected to have the temporary  
accommodations for 7,000 men in the  
Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.,  
ready for occupancy by August 1.

There are already about 3,000 mar-  
ines at the camp. Each barracks  
building is a one-story structure and  
affords accommodations for 50 men,  
and for every set of company bar-  
racks there is a building that houses  
the kitchen and mess hall. Arrange-  
ments have been about completed for  
the purchase of land adjoining the  
Marine Corps depot of supplies at  
Philadelphia for additional accommo-  
dations for the depot. The present  
structure on the land will be cleared  
for the first addition and for the  
second addition some of the present  
buildings will be torn down and others  
will be used for the present. Plans  
for the new Marine Corps post at  
San Diego, Cal., have been completed,  
and a set of them have been sent  
for suggestions to Brig. Gen. Joseph  
H. Pendleton, who formerly command-  
ed the post, and who is on sick leave  
there.

NEW YORK HOTEL ARRIVALS.

New York, July 22.—The follow-  
ing Washingtonians are registered at  
hotels here:

Latham—J. C. Brasfield, W. R. Dil-  
lond—Y. H. Hottel, Jr.

Grenoble—F. H. Mahoney,  
Cumberland—E. H. Mitchell,  
Gerard—A. B. Roche.

Brostel—F. A. Allahoun,  
Longacre—J. A. Conrad,  
Navarre—W. M. Farquhar, H. C.  
Snodgrass.

Flinders—A. Humpton,  
Collingwood—Mrs. L. H. Treadwell,  
J. D. Van Wagoner.

It has been found that under normal con-  
ditions ten inches of snow yields one inch of  
water.

## POLICE CALL HALT

ON SERVANT'S REVEL.

Charlotte Lehman Had Occupied  
Mansion Alone for Five Days.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Stamford, Conn., July 22.—Charlotte  
Lehman's revel in luxury ended when  
she was routed out of the house of  
Theodore Barker, at 79 Prospect  
street, and locked up in the local jail  
charged with burglary. For five days  
apparently she had had the Welcker  
house to herself, having taken pos-  
session of the mansion and every-  
thing it contained. Judging from the  
looks of the place when Mrs. Lowell  
M. Palmer, mother of Mrs. Welcker,  
found Charlotte in the best apparel  
the wardrobe of the house contained,  
and waving her hair with a silver  
backed brush, she had entertained  
company.

Charlotte, however, insisted that  
she had occupied the lay of luxury  
alone. She explained that she had  
gone to the house to seek employ-  
ment, had found a door open and had  
walked in. With the stake all set she  
eagerly sampled the good things of  
life of which she had been only an  
observer. As the barred gate of the  
local lockup clanged behind her she  
announced tersely:

"Whatever happens to me now, they  
can't take away the good time I have  
had."

CHARITY WORKERS  
HOLD MEETING HERE

The quarterly meeting of the Society  
of St. Vincent de Paul was held last  
night in Carroll Hall, in G. street.

Reports were received from the pres-  
idents of the twenty conferences,  
whose activities embrace the confines  
of the Catholic parishes of the city.

Rev. M. J. Gallagher, chaplain of the  
Society, spoke on the work of the so-  
ciety. A summary of the quarterly  
reports showed many positions were  
obtained and much constructive work  
done in aiding families to better their  
condition in life.

Mrs. C. P. Thomas, D. D., spoke en-  
thusiastically of the aims and objects  
of the society and its work.

Judge William H. DeLoach, presi-  
dent of the society, announced the  
next meeting of Particular Council  
would be held on the first Wednesday  
in August, William P. Normoyle,  
treasurer, presented a financial state-  
ment for the term. At the close of  
the meeting the members marched to  
St. Patrick's Church, where benedic-  
tion services were held.

PATCHELL GETS PROMOTION.

Drury H. Patchell, of Troop B, was  
yesterday appointed sergeant major of  
the First Squadron. He has been  
head clerk at the Congressional Li-  
brary.

Alleged Insane Man Arrested.

Dagoberto Ojido, 27 years old, giv-  
ing his address as 94 E street north-  
west, was arrested yesterday in the  
first precinct station. He was sent  
to the Washington Asylum Hospital  
for mental observation.

OPHELIA'S SLATE.

OPHELIA

SMILE WITH YOUR  
HART IF  
YOUR FACE  
IS OUT OF  
ORDER.

DWIG

## New York, Day by Day

By O. O. McINTYRE.

Special Correspondence of Washington Herald.

New York, July 22.—

It was on a roof café.

Sleek and pomaded.

Oolong hounds.

Yogie of the fish.

Sat around.

To fight off the ennui.

Above was the open sky.

Where stars were hung.

In the silken web of night.

The tiny ends.

Of glowing cigarettes.

Moved like fireflies.

And under amber lights.

The splash of carmine.

On the whitened faces.

Stood out in bold relief.

Across the park.

Was the dim outline.

Of shuttered palaces.

Of those who loiter about.

On the white beach sands.

And on the glistening ponds.

The dazzling lights.

Of myriad motors.

Zig-zagged and flashed.

The tail lights.

Gleaming red in the night.

And now and then.

Came the merry shouts.

Of daring joy riders.

Driving perhaps.

Into the jaws of death.

Persevering waiters.

Came noiselessly.

With silver buckets.

Piled high with ice.

While blasé actors.

Burlesqued Pavlova.

And Nijinsky.

And did the senseless.

Smirking pantomimes.

Far off in a corner.

Sat a little.

Belgian soldier.

One hand gone.

And one eye filmed.

And scarred.

He looked about.

At the jeweled idlers.

And laughed.

A shrill laugh of scorn.

And he looked again.

And laughed again.

Then a hush fell.

A fat man yawned.

And I went home.

## HOLLAND LETTER

The Biggest Daily

Financial News Feature of

the Country's Best Newspapers.

No other inference can reasonably  
be drawn from the recent meeting  
of the governors of Federal Reserve  
banks and others who aided in se-  
curing the Liberty Loan bonds than that  
they gathered in this city in the mid-  
dle of last week with fairly good  
information respecting the general  
purpose of the Secretary of the Treas-  
ury, Mr. McAdoo, in relation to the  
loan. The reasons are excellent  
for inferring that Mr. McAdoo has  
been either directly or indirectly in  
informal conferences with some of the  
men upon whom he must rely if he is  
successfully to sell the bonds of the  
second loan. If he was not in con-  
ference with them he must have intim-  
ated to them he would be glad to know  
what their views are respecting that  
loan. As, for instance, he may have  
asked the bankers to suggest to him  
whether in their opinion the next loan  
should be for three billions or for  
two billions, and, furthermore, what  
the rate of interest should be fixed  
at 4 per cent or 3 1/2 per cent. He  
may have asked them if in their view  
the best time to offer the loan would  
be in the late autumn after the farm-  
ers have received the money for their  
crops.

Whatever may have been the rela-  
tion of the secretary with respect to  
the forthcoming loan maintained by  
him with the men upon whom he must  
rely for selling the bonds, these con-  
ferences, if they may be so designat-  
ed, have been in the nature of con-  
fidential exchange of views.

Very likely Secretary McAdoo took  
head of the example of some of his  
predecessors when important financ-  
ing by the government was under con-  
sideration. When Gen. Grant was Presi-  
dent he was much concerned over the  
contemplated legislation by Congress  
which the ablest bankers said would,  
if adopted, lead to dangerous inflation,  
and an overwhelming issue of irredeem-  
able paper money. President  
Grant, therefore, came to New York  
and met, in conference at the Union  
League Club, almost all of the men  
who were influential and of authori-  
tative experience in the banking world  
at that time. He asked many ques-  
tions and obtained the answers which  
he sought. But not by any word of  
his own or even by any expression of  
his countenance did he suggest to  
those who were with him at that time  
what his own opinion was. They dis-  
cussed the matter until that opinion  
was when he formulated it in the form  
of a veto of the so-called inflation bill.  
Some of them were convinced that this  
opinion was based upon some of the  
answers to the questions President  
Grant put.

Many times Salmon P. Chase, when  
Secretary of the Treasury, was in  
conference with leading bankers seek-  
ing to obtain their views and intimat-  
ing in a general way what he was an-  
xious to obtain these views upon im-  
portant government financing, but he  
was not accustomed to impart de-  
tailed information until he had made  
up his mind what he would do. He  
also was the custom of John Sherman  
when he was Secretary of the Treas-  
ury. And after he returned to the  
United States Senate he confessed  
that these conferences with the bank-  
ers were of the utmost value to him, although at first  
he sought information instead of giving  
it.

So also Secretary McAdoo may have  
obtained valuable information, espe-  
cially from governors of Federal re-  
serve banks, without imparting to  
them any view excepting the single  
one that it is inevitable that he offer  
a loan some time in the au-  
tumn.

The governors of a number of the  
Federal reserve banks and others who  
were of great service in selling the  
Liberty bonds are presumed to have  
in a general way outlined a plan for  
such perfect organization as will make  
it far more easy to sell the bonds of  
the second loan than was the case  
when the first loan was being offered  
to the people by hundreds and even  
thousands of voluntary collectors. Yet  
these bankers and the men of finance  
who are possessed of capital but who  
are not bankers must have realized  
as they took part in this discussion  
the other day that there are some  
very confusing factors in the present  
situation, some of which must be  
eliminated if the new loan is to be  
speedily marketed. One of the re-  
sults of these factors is to be seen in  
the comparative stagnation in the se-  
curities market and particularly in  
the depreciation of market quotations  
for the stocks of great steel indus-  
tries.

Business men and bankers are all in  
the air respecting the effect of the  
war tax legislation when that is  
adopted, and the effect of price fixing  
methods when established by the  
President through his